

PER

2. To pass through the whole extension.
Matter, once bereaved of motion, cannot of itself acquire it again, nor till it be struck by some other body from without, or be intrinsically moved by an immaterial self-active substance, that can penetrate and pervade it. *Bentley.*
What but God?
Pervades, adjusts and agitates the whole. *Thomson.*
PERVATION. *n. f.* [from *pervade*.] The act of pervading or passing through.
If fusion be made rather by the ingreſs and tranſcurſions of the atoms of fire, than by the bare propagation of that motion, with which fire beats upon the outside of the veſſels, that contain the matter to be melted; both thoſe kinds of fluidity, aſcribed to ſaltpetre, will appear to be cauſed by the *pervation* of a foreign body. *Boyle.*
PERVERSE. *adj.* [*perversus*, Fr. *perversus*, Lat.]
1. Diſtorted from the right.
And nature breeds
Perverſe, all monſtrous, all prodigious things. *Milton.*
2. Obſtinate in the wrong; ſtubborn; untractable.
Then for the teſtimony of truth haſt born
Univerſal reproach; far worſe to bear
Than violence; for this was all thy care
To ſtand approv'd in ſight of God, though worlds
Judg'd thee *perverſe*. *Milton's Paraſiſe Loſt.*
To ſo *perverſe* a ſex all grace is vain,
It gives them courage to offend again. *Dryden.*
3. Petulant; vexatious.
Oh gentle Romeo,
If thou doſt love, pronounce it faithfully,
Or if you think I am too quickly won,
I'll frown and be *perverſe*, and ſay thee nay,
So thou wilt woo: but elſe not for the world. *Shakeſp.*
PERVERſELY. *adv.* [from *perverſe*.] With intent to vex;
peeviſhly; vexatiously; ſpitefully; croſſly; with petty malignity.
Men *perverſely* take up piques and diſpleaſures at others,
and then every opinion of the diſliked perſon muſt partake of his fate. *Decay of Piety.*
Men that do not *perverſely* uſe their words, or on purpoſe ſet themſelves to cavil, ſeldom miſtake the ſignification of the names of ſimple ideas. *Locke.*
A patriot is a dangerous poſt,
When wanted by his country moſt,
Perverſely comes in evil times,
Where virtues are imputed crimes. *Swift.*
PERVERſENESS. *n. f.* [from *perverſe*.]
1. Petulance; peeviſhneſs; ſpiteful croſſneſs.
A wholeſome tongue is a tree of life; *perverſeneſs* therein is a breach in the ſpirit. *Proverbs xv. 4.*
Virtue hath ſome *perverſeneſs*; for ſhe will
Neither believe her good, nor others ill. *Doune.*
He whom he wiſhes moſt, ſhall ſeldom gain
Through her *perverſeneſs*; but ſhall ſee her gain'd
By a far worſe. *Milton's Paraſiſe Loſt.*
The *perverſeneſs* of my fate is ſuch,
That he's not mine, becauſe he's mine too much. *Dryden.*
When a friend in kindneſs tries
To ſhew you where your error lies,
Conviction does but more incenſe;
Perverſeneſs is your whole defence. *Swift.*
2. Perverſion; corruption. Not in uſe.
Neither can this be meant of evil governors or tyrants; for they are often eſtabliſhed as lawful potentates; but of ſome *perverſeneſs* and deſection in the very nation itſelf. *Bacon.*
PERVERſION. *n. f.* [*perverſion*, Fr. from *perverſe*.] The act of perverting; change to ſomething worſe.
Women to govern men, ſlaves freemen, are much in the ſame degree; all being total violations and *perverſions* of the laws of nature and nations. *Bacon.*
He ſuppoſes that whole reverend body are ſo far from diſliking popery, that the hopes of enjoying the abby lands would be an effectual incitement to their *perverſion*. *Swift.*
PERVERſITY. *n. f.* [*perverſitas*, Fr. from *perverſe*.] Perverſeneſs; croſſneſs.
What ſtrange *perverſity* is this of man!
When 'twas a crime to taſte th' enlightning tree,
He could not then his hand refrain. *Norris.*
To **PERVERT**. *v. a.* [*pervertio*, Lat. *pervertir*, Fr.]
1. To diſtort from the true end or purpoſe.
Inſtead of good they may work ill, and *pervert* juſtice to extreme injuſtice. *Spencer's State of Ireland.*
If thou ſeeſt the oppreſſion of the poor, and violent *perverting* of juſtice in a province, marvel not. *Eccleſ. v. 8.*
If then his providence
Out of our evil ſeck to bring forth good,
Our labour muſt be to *pervert* that end,
And out of good ſtill to find means of evil. *Milton.*
He has *perverted* my meaning by his gloſſes; and interpreted my words into blaſphemy, of which they were not guilty. *Dryden.*

PES

Porphyry has wrote a volume to explain this cave of the nymphs with more piety than judgment; and another perſon has *perverted* it into obſcenity; and both allegorically. *Broome.*
2. To corrupt; to turn from the right; oppoſed to conſent, which is to turn from the wrong to the right.
The heinous and deſpiteful act
Of Satan, done in Paraſiſe, and how
He in the ſerpent had *perverted* Eve,
Her husband ſhe, to taſte the fatal fruit,
Was known in heav'n. *Milton's Paraſiſe Loſt.*
PERVERTER. *n. f.* [from *pervert*.]
1. One that changes any thing from good to bad; a corrupter.
Where a child finds his own parents his *perverters*, he cannot be ſo properly born, as damned into the world. *South.*
2. One who diſtorts any thing from the right purpoſe.
He that reads a prohibition in a divine law, had need be well ſatisfied about the ſenſe he gives it, left he incur the wrath of God, and be found a *perverter* of his law. *Stillingſ.*
PERVERTIBLE. *adj.* [from *pervert*.] That may be eaſily perverted.
PERVICACIOUS. *adj.* [*pervicax*, Lat.] Spitefully obſtinate; peeviſhly contumacious.
May private devotions be efficacious upon the mind of one of the moſt *pervicacious* young creatures! *Chriſtiſ.*
PERVICACIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *pervicacious*.] With ſpiteful obſtinacy.
PERVICACIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [*pervicacia*, Lat. from *pervicacious*.]
PERVICACITY. *n. f.* [*pervicacia*, Lat. from *pervicacious*.] Spiteful obſtinacy.
PERVIOUS. *adj.* [*pervius*, Latin.]
1. Admitting paſſage; capable of being permeated.
The Egyptians uſed to ſay, that unknown darkneſs is the firſt principle of the world; by darkneſs they mean God, whole ſecrets are *pervious* to no eye. *Taylor.*
Leda's twins
Conſpicuous both, and both in act to throw
Their trembling lances brandiſh'd at the foe,
Nor had they miſ'd; but he to thickets fled,
Conceal'd from aiming ſpears, not *pervious* to the ſteed. *Dryden.*
Thoſe lodged in other earth, more lax and *pervious*, decayed in tract of time, and rotted at length. *Woodward.*
2. Pervading; permeating. This ſenſe is not proper.
What is this little, agile, *pervious* fire,
This flutt'ring motion which we call the mind? *Prior.*
PERVIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *pervious*.] Quality of admitting a paſſage.
The *perviousneſs* of our receiver to a body much more ſubtle than air, proceeded partly from the looſer texture of that glaſs the receiver was made of, and partly from the enormous heat, which opened the pores of the glaſs. *Egſt.*
There will be found another difference beſides that of *perviousneſs*.
PERVUE. *n. f.* [*pervues*, Fr.] A cap of falſe hair; a perwig.
I put him on a linen cap, and his *pervues* over that. *Wijeman.*
To **PERVUE**. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dreſs in aduſitious hair.
PERVUEMAKER. *n. f.* [*pervues* and *maker*.] A maker of perwigs; a wig-maker.
PERVUEAL. [from *pervues*.] The act of reading.
As pieces of miniature muſt be allowed a cloſer inſpection, ſo this treatiſe requires application in the *pervual*. *Woodward.*
If upon a new *pervual* you think it is written in the very ſpirit of the ancients, it deſerves your care, and is capable of being improved. *Atterbury.*
To **PERVUE**. *v. a.* [*per* and *uſe*.]
1. To read.
Pervue this writing here, and thou ſhalt know
The treaſon. *Shakeſp. Richard II.*
The petitions being thus prepared, do you conſtantly ſet apart an hour in a day to *pervue* thoſe petitions. *Bacon.*
Carefully obſerve, whether he taſtes the diſtinguiſhing perfections or the ſpectacle qualities of the author whom he *pervues*. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N^o 409.
2. To obſerve; to examine.
I hear the enemy;
Out ſome light horſemen, and *pervue* their wings. *Shakeſp.*
I've *pervued* her well;
Beauty and honour in her are ſo mingled,
That they have caught the king. *Shakeſp.*
Myſelf I then *pervued*, and limb by limb
Survey'd. *Milton's Paraſiſe Loſt.*
PERVUEER. *n. f.* [from *pervues*.] A reader; examiner.
The difficulties and heſitations of every one will be according to the capacity of each *pervuer*, and as his penetration into nature is greater or leſs. *Woodward.*
PESADE. *n. f.*
Pesade is a motion a horſe makes in raiſing or liſting up his forequarters, keeping his hind legs upon the ground without ſtirring. *Farrier's Dict.*

PESSARY.

PES

PESSARY. *n. f.* [*peſſarie*, Fr.] Is an oblong form of medicine, made to thruſt up into the uterus upon ſome extraordinary occasions.
Of cantharides he preſcribes five in a *peſſary*, cutting off their heads and feet, mixt with myrrh. *Arbutnot.*
PEST. *n. f.* [*peſte*, Fr. *peſtis*, Lat.]
1. Plague; peſtilence.
Let fierce Achilles
The god propitiate, and the *peſt* aſſuage. *Pope.*
2. Any thing miſchievous or deſtructive.
The *peſt* a virgin's face and boſom bears,
High on her crown a riſing ſnake appears,
Guards her black front, and hiſſes in her hairs. *Pope.*
At her words the heliſh *peſt*
Forbore. *Milton's Paraſiſe Loſt.*
Of all virtues juſtice is the beſt;
Valour without it is a common *peſt*. *Waller.*
To **PESTER**. *v. a.* [*peſter*, Fr.]
1. To diſturb; to perplex; to haraſs; to turmoil.
Who then ſhall blame
His *peſter'd* ſenſes to recoil and ſtart,
When all that is within him does condemn
Itſelf for being there. *Shakeſp.*
He hath not fail'd to *peſter* us with meſſage,
Importing the ſurrender of thoſe lands. *Shakeſp.*
We are *peſtered* with mice and rats, and to this end the cat is very ſerviceable. *Mare's Antidote againſt Atheiſm.*
They did ſo much *peſter* the church and groſſly delude the people, that contradictions themſelves aſſerted by Rabbits were equally revered by them as the infallible will of God. *South's Sermons.*
A multitude of ſcribblers daily *peſter* the world with their inuſurable ſtuff. *D-ylen.*
At home he was purſu'd with noiſe;
Abroad was *peſter'd* by the boys. *Swift.*
2. To encumber.
Fitches and peafe
For *peſtering* too much on a hovel they lay.
Confin'd and *peſter'd* in this pinfold here,
Strive to keep up a frail and feveriſh being. *Milton.*
PESTERER. *n. f.* [from *peſter*.] One that peſters or diſturbes.
PESTERIOUS. *adj.* [from *peſter*.] Encumbering; cumberſome.
In the ſtatute againſt vagabonds note the diſlike the parliament had of goading them, as that which was chargeable, *peſterous*, and of no open example. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
PESTHOUSE. *n. f.* [from *peſt* and *houſe*.] An hoſpital for perſons infected with the plague.
PESTIFEROUS. *adj.* [from *peſtifer*, Lat.]
1. Deſtructive; miſchievous.
Such is thy audacious wickedneſs,
Thy leud, *peſtiferous* and diſſenſious pranks,
The very infants prattle of thy pride.
You, that have diſcover'd ſecrets, and made ſuch *peſtiferous* reports of men nobly held, muſt die. *Shakeſp.*
2. Peſtilential; malignant; infeſtious.
It is eaſy to conceive how the ſteam of *peſtiferous* bodies taint the air, while they are alive and hot. *Arbutnot.*
PESTILENCE. *n. f.* [*peſtilencia*, Fr. *peſtilentia*, Lat.] Plague; peſt; contagious diſtemper.
The red *peſtilence* ſtrike all trades in Rome,
And occupations periſh. *Shakeſp.*
When my eyes beheld Olivia firſt,
Methought ſhe purg'd the air of *peſtilence*. *Shakeſp.*
PESTILENT. *adj.* [*peſtilent*, Fr. *peſtilens*, Lat.]
1. Producing plagues; malignant.
Great ringing of bells in populous cities diſſipated *peſtilent* air, which may be from the conſuſion of the air, and not from the ſound. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*
To thoſe people that dwell under or near the equator, a perpetual ſpring would be a moſt *peſtilent* and inſupportable ſummer. *Bentley's Sermons.*
2. Miſchievous; deſtructive.
There is nothing more contagious and *peſtilent* than ſome kinds of harmony; than ſome nothing more ſtrong and potent unto good. *Hooker, b. v. f. 38.*
Hoary moulded bread the ſoldiers thruſting upon their ſpears raiſed againſt king Ferdinand, who with ſuch corrupt and *peſtilent* bread would feed them. *Knolles.*
Which preſident, of *peſtilent* import,
Againſt thee, Henry, had been brought. *Daniel.*
The world abounds with *peſtilent* books, written againſt this doctrine. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*
3. In ludicrous language, it is uſed to exaggerate the meaning of another word.
One *peſtilent* ſine,
His beard no bigger though than thine,
Walked on before the reſt. *Suckling.*
PESTILENTIAL. *adj.* [*peſtilencial*, Fr. *peſtilens*, Lat.]
1. Partaking of the nature of peſtilence; producing peſtilence; infeſtious; contagious.
Theſe with the air paſſing into the lungs, infeſt the maſs of blood, and lay the foundation of *peſtilential* fevers. *Woodw.*

PET

Fire involv'd
In *peſtilential* vapours, ſtrench and ſmoke. *Addiſon.*
2. Miſchievous; deſtructive; pernicious.
If government depends upon religion, then this ſhews the *peſtilential* deſign of thoſe that attempt to diſjoin the civil and eccleſiaſtical intereſts. *South's Sermons.*
PETILENTLY. *adv.* [from *peſtilent*.] Miſchievously; deſtructively.
PETILLATION. *n. f.* [*petillum*, Lat.] The act of pounding or breaking in a mortar.
The beſt diamonds are comminable, and ſo far from breaking hammers, that they ſubmit unto *petillation*, and reſiſt not any ordinary peſtle. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
PETILE. *n. f.* [*petillum*, Lat.] An inſtrument with which any thing is broken in a mortar.
What real alteration can the beating of the *peſtle* make in any body, but of the texture of it. *Locke.*
Upon our vegetable food the teeth and jaws act as the *peſtle* and mortar. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
PETILE of Pork. *n. f.* A gammon of bacon. *Dinſ.*
PET. *n. f.* [This word is of doubtful etymology; from *peſtis*, Fr. or *impetus*, Lat. perhaps it may be derived ſome way from *petis*, as it implies only a little fume or fret.]
1. A ſlight paſſion; a ſlight fit of anger.
If all the world
Should in a *pet* of temperance feed on pulc,
Drink the clear ſteam, and nothing wear but freeze,
Th' all-giver would be unthankt, would be unprais'd. *Milton.*
If we cannot obtain every vain thing we aſk, our next buſineſs is to take *pet* at the refusal. *L'Eſtrange.*
Life, given for noble purpoſes, muſt not be thrown up in a *pet*, nor whined away in love. *Collier.*
They cauſe the proud their viſits to delay,
And ſend the godly in a *pet* to pray. *Pope.*
2. A lamb taken into the houſe, and brought up by hand. A caſe lamb. [Probably from *petis*, little.] *Hanmer.*
PETAL. *n. f.* [*petalum*, Latin.]
Petal is a term in botany, ſignifying thoſe fine coloured leaves that compoſe the flowers of all plants: whence plants are diſtinguiſhed into monopetalous, whole flower is one continued leaf; tripetalous, pentapetalous and polypetalous, when they conſiſt of three, five or many leaves. *Quincy.*
PETALOUS. *adj.* [from *petal*.] Having petals.
PETAR. *n. f.* [*petard*, Fr. *petardo*, Italian.]
PETARD. *n. f.* [*petard*, Fr. *petardo*, Italian.]
A *petard* is an engine of metal, almoſt in the ſhape of an hat, about ſeven inches deep, and about five inches over at the mouth: when charged with fine powder well beaten, it is covered with a maſtice or plank, bound down faſt with ropes, running through handles, which are round the rim near the mouth of it: this *petard* is applied to gates or barriers of ſuch places as are deſigned to be ſurprized, to blow them up; they are alſo uſed in countermines to break through into the enemies galleries. *Military Dict.*
'Tis the ſport to have the engineer
Hoit with his own *petard*. *Shakeſp.*
Find all his having and his holding,
Reduc'd to eternal noiſe and ſcolding;
The conjugal *petard* that tears
Down all portcullices of ears. *Hudibras.*
PETECHIAL. *adj.* [from *petechia*, Lat.] Peſtilentially ſpotted.
In London are many fevers with buboes and carbuncles, and many *petechial* or ſpotted fevers. *Arbutnot.*
PETTER-WORT. *n. f.* This plant differs from St. John's-wort, only in having a pyramidal ſeed-veſſel, divided into five cells. *Miller.*
PETIT. *adj.* [French.] Small; inconfiderable.
By what ſmall *petit* hints does the mind recover a vaniſhing notion? *South's Sermons.*
PETITION. *n. f.* [*petitio*, Latin.]
1. Requeſt; intreaty; ſupplication; prayer.
We muſt propoſe unto all men certain *petitions* incident and very material in cauſes of this nature. *Hooker.*
My next poor *petition*
Is, that his noble grace would have ſome pity
Upon my wretched women. *Shakeſp.*
Let my life be given at my *petition*, and my people at my requeſt. *Eſſay vii. 3.*
Thou diſt chooſe this houſe to be called by thy name, and to be a houſe of prayer and *petition* for thy people. *1 Mac. vii.*
2. Single branch or article of a prayer.
Then pray'd that the might ſtill poſſeſs his heart,
And no pretending rival ſhare a part;
This laſt *petition* heard of all her pray'r. *Dryden.*
To **PETITION**. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſolicit; to ſupplicate.
You have *petition'd* all the gods
For my proſperity. *Shakeſp. Cæſar.*
The mother *petitioned* her goddeſs to beſtow upon them the greateſt gift that could be given. *Addiſon.*

PETITIONARILY.